

Claims 1-9 (canceled).

Claim 10 (previously presented) A method to rapidly inspect residential building components for a designated entity comprising the steps of:

preparing a residential building for inspection by creating a temperature differential of greater than 10°F between, the inside and the outside of said residential building and turning on substantially all light switches and substantially all exhaust blowers in said residential building; and then

obtaining temperature profiles of the exterior residential building^g components selected from the group consisting of wall, eave and fascia wherein said temperature profiles detect moisture;

obtaining temperature profiles of the interior surface of a pitched roof wherein said temperature profiles detect moisture;

obtaining temperature profiles of the interior residential building components;

obtaining temperature profiles of each electrical outlet in the residential building;

assessing each of said temperature profiles to detect a thermal anomaly indicative of a problem with said residential building components wherein said problem can include moisture; and

reporting said problem to said designated entity wherein said steps up to the step of assessing each of said profiles occur within 4 hours.

Claim 11 (original) The method of claim 10 further comprising creating sufficient air flow in a basement to facilitate evaporation; and obtaining temperature profiles of a basement wall prior to assessing each of said temperature profiles.

Claim 12 (cancelled) .

Claim 13 (currently amended) The method of claim ~~42~~ 10 wherein said interior building components are selected from the group consisting of wall and ceiling and said thermal anomaly is indicative of an uninsulated interior building component.

Claim 14 (currently amended) The method of claim ~~42~~ 10 wherein one of said interior building components is a plumbing fixture and said thermal anomaly is indicative of moisture.

Claim 15 (currently amended) The method of Claim ~~42~~ 10 wherein one of said interior building components is an air duct and said thermal anomaly is indicative of moisture in said air duct.

Claim 16 (currently amended) The method of Claim ~~42~~ 10 wherein said interior building components is selected from the group consisting of a wall and a ceiling and said thermal anomaly is indicative of damage to insulation by small animals.

Claim 17 (currently amended) The method of claim 10 ~~42~~ wherein said interior building components is selected from the group consisting of a wall and a ceiling and said thermal anomaly is indicative of misaligned structure member.

Claim 18 (currently amended) The method of claim 10 ~~42~~ wherein said interior building components is selected from the group consisting of a wall and a ceiling and said thermal anomaly is indicative of wood destroying insects.

Claim 19 (currently amended) The method of claim 10 ~~42~~ wherein said interior building components is an air duct and said thermal anomaly is indicative of air leaking out of said air duct.

Claim 20 (currently amended) The method of claim 10 ~~42~~ wherein said interior building components is selected from the group consisting of a wall and a ceiling and said thermal anomaly is indicative condensation.

Claim 21 (currently amended) the method of claim 10 ~~42~~ wherein said temperature profiles are recorded on a digital recording device.

Claims 22-25 (deleted).

Claim 26 (previously presented) A method to detect a potential electrical problem in a residential building comprising the steps of:

preparing said residential building to detect a potential electrical problem by turning on substantially all light switches in said residential building; and turning on substantially all exhaust blowers in said residential building; and then

obtaining temperature profiles of substantially all electrical outlets in said residential building; and assessing each of said temperature profiles for an anomaly indicative of an electrical problem, wherein said steps up to the step of assessing each of said profiles occurs within 4 hours.

Claim 27 (original) The method of claim 26 wherein said electrical problem is an overload of an electrical circuit.

Claim 28 (original) The method of claim 26 wherein said electrical problem is contact surface over heat.

Claim 29 (original) The method of claim 26 wherein said electrical problem is hot electrical wire within a wall,

Claim 30 (original) The method of claim 26 wherein said temperature profiles are recorded on a digital recording device,

Claim 31 - 59 (cancelled)

Claim 60 (previously presented) The method of claim 26 further comprising the step of measuring the temperature of substantially all electrical outlets.

Claim 61 - 62 (cancelled)